刻录系统盘

打开UltraSO,选择目录栏中的:文件>打开,选中iso文件;启动>写入硬盘镜像;

弹窗后首先主要注意的是:**硬盘驱动器**是否为需要写入的U盘;写入方式为:**USB-HDD+**;最后点击下面的**写入**,一般都会弹窗提醒需要**格式化**U盘,确认即可;

如果不是USB-HDD+,可能会导致电脑无法通过U盘正常启动;

替换系统源及安装必要ssh-server、git、vim

Ubuntu 镜像使用帮助

```
#!/bin/bash
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:jonathonf/vim
sudo apt update --yes
sudo apt install -y git
sudo apt install vim
# install openssh-server for remote login
sudo apt install -y openssh-server
# sudo systemctl status ssh
```

系统环境

```
$ lsb_release -a
No LSB modules are available.
Distributor ID: Ubuntu
Description: Ubuntu 18.04.2 LTS
Release: 18.04
Codename: bionic
$ uname -a
Linux dislab 4.15.0-46-generic #49-Ubuntu SMP Wed Feb 6 09:33:07 UTC 2019
x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
$ lspci | grep VGA
17:00.0 VGA compatible controller: NVIDIA Corporation GP104 [GeForce GTX 1070 Ti] (rev al)
65:00.0 VGA compatible controller: NVIDIA Corporation GP104 [GeForce GTX 1070 Ti] (rev al)
```

安装显卡驱动

- 1. 查看当前是否已安装显卡驱动,以及驱动型号: nvidia-smi 或者 dpkg -1 | grep -E "nvidia-[0-9]{3}" 或者 modinfo nvidia | grep version.
- 2. 卸载当前显卡驱动: sudo apt-get purge nvidia-*.
- 3. 查看系统推荐驱动版本: ubuntu-drivers devices.
- 4. 安装显卡驱动:

```
$ sudo add-apt-repository ppa:graphics-drivers/ppa
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install nvidia-driver-390
```

5. 安装好之后 reboot, 使用 nvidia-smi 即可查看驱动是否安装成功以及GPU运行状况;

安装(下载)依赖库、软件包

- 1. 安装依赖库: sudo apt-get install freeglut3-dev build-essential libx11-dev libxmu-dev libxi-devlibgl1-mesa-glx libglu1-mesa libglu1-mesa-dev .其中有一个库系统依赖找不到,删除即可;
- 2. 降低GCC、G++版本:

```
$ sudo apt-get install gcc-5
$ sudo apt-get install g++-5
```

替换之前的版本:

```
$ sudo update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/gcc gcc /usr/bin/gcc-5 50
$ sudo update-alternatives --install /usr/bin/g++ g++ /usr/bin/g++-5 50
```

安装CUDA9.0 runfile:

官网链接: <u>runfile(local)</u>,除了Base Installer外,还有4个Patch.

百度网盘链接:深度学习服务器配置 Ubuntu 18.04,密码: w214.

P.S. 使用 runfile 安装有点麻烦,主要是安装得运行四个 run 文件,同时每个文件还得输入 accept 等信息。

下载完成后依次运行:

```
$ sudo sh cuda_9.0.176_384.81_linux.run
$ sudo sh cuda_9.0.176.1_linux.run
$ sudo sh cuda_9.0.176.2_linux.run
$ sudo sh cuda_9.0.176.3_linux.run
$ sudo sh cuda_9.0.176.4_linux.run
$ sudo sh cuda_9.0.176.4_linux.run
$
$ cat >> ~/.bashrc << EOF
> export PATH=/usr/local/cuda-9.0/bin${PATH:+:${PATH}}}
> export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/cuda-
9.0/lib64${LD_LIBRARY_PATH:+:${LD_LIBRARY_PATH}}}
> export CUDA_HOME=/usr/local/cuda
> EOF
$ source ~/.bashrc
$ sudo reboot
```

重启后,测试CUDA是否成功:

```
$ cd ~/NVIDIA_CUDA-9.0_Samples/1_Utilities/deviceQuery
$ make -j4
$ sudo ./deviceQuery
...
Result = PASS
$
$ cat /usr/local/cuda/version.txt # 查看CUDA版本
CUDA Version 9.0.176
CUDA Patch Version 9.0.176.1
CUDA Patch Version 9.0.176.2
CUDA Patch Version 9.0.176.3
CUDA Patch Version 9.0.176.4
```

下载安装cudnn-9.0-linux-x64-v7.4.1.5.tgz

官网链接(需登录才能下载), 百度网盘已经给出;

```
$ tar -zxvf cudnn-9.0-linux-x64-v7.4.1.5.tgz
$ sudo cp cuda/include/cudnn.h /usr/local/cuda/include
$ sudo cp cuda/lib64/libcudnn* /usr/local/cuda/lib64
$ sudo chmod a+r /usr/local/cuda/include/cudnn.h
/usr/local/cuda/lib64/libcudnn*
```

查看cudnn版本:

```
$ cat /usr/local/cuda/include/cudnn.h | grep CUDNN_MAJOR -A 2
#define CUDNN_MAJOR 7
#define CUDNN_MINOR 4
#define CUDNN_PATCHLEVEL 1
---
#define CUDNN_VERSION (CUDNN_MAJOR * 1000 + CUDNN_MINOR * 100 +
CUDNN_PATCHLEVEL)
#include "driver_types.h"
```

安装miniconda

将下面代码写入bash文件,如miniconda-install.sh, sudo bash xxx.sh运行即可;

更改 pip 和 conda 的源:

```
$ pip install pip -U
$ pip config set global.index-url https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple
$ conda config --add channels
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free/
$ conda config --add channels
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/main/
$ conda config --add channels
https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/cloud/pytorch/
$ conda config --set show_channel_urls yes
```

清华大学开源软件镜像站Anaconda、pypi.

```
$ pip config set global.index-url https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple
```

1. 在conda环境中安装Tensorflow-1.12、PyTorch

这里使用 pip 安装,而不用 conda 安装,因为conda安装tensorflow-gpu、以及 pytorch(cudatoolkit=9.0)又会下载相应的cuda、cudnn软件包;

```
$ conda create -n tf python=3.6
$ conda activate tf
(tf) $ pip install --upgrade tensorflow-gpu
(tf) $ python
>>> import tensorflow as tf
>>> sess = \
tf.Session(config=tf.ConfigProto(log_device_placement=True))
...
```

注: 如果在 import tensorflow 时出现: ImportError: libcublas.so.9.0: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory, 需要配置runtime library:

```
$ sudo bash -c "echo /usr/local/cuda/lib64/ > /etc/ld.so.conf.d/cuda.conf"
$ sudo ldconfig
```

参考: <u>CSDN libcublas.so.9.0 ImportError</u>, <u>Medium·Install CUDA 9.0 and cuDNN 7.0 for</u> TensorFlow/PyTorch (GPU) on Ubuntu 16.04

安装pytorch并测试是否可用cuda:

```
$ conda create -n torch python=3.6
(torch) $ pip install torch torchvision
(torch) $ python
>>> import torch
>>> torch.cuda.is_available()
True
>>> torch.cuda.device_count()
```

安装jupyter并设置可远程登录

```
(torch) $ pip install ipykernel
# 往jupyter kernel中加入tf环境

(torch) $ python -m ipykernel install --user --name tf

(torch) $ pip install ipython

(torch) $ jupyter notebook --generate-config
~/.jupyter/jupyter_notebook_config.py

(torch) $ ipython

In [1]: from notebook.auth import passwd

In [2]: passwd()

Enter password:

Verfiy password:

Out[2]: 'shal:b8235f...:02b962484...'

$ cat >> ~/.jupyter/jupyter_notebook_config.py << EOF
```

```
> c.NotebookApp.ip='*'
> c.NotebookApp.password = u'shal:b8235f...:02b962484...'
> c.NotebookApp.open_browser = False
> c.NotebookApp.allow_remote_access = True
> c.NotebookApp.port =8888
> EOF
```

在 torch 环境下执行同样的命令,即可在 jupyter kernel 中看到新加入的环境;

参考资料

- 知乎·Ubuntu18.04深度学习环境配置(CUDA9+CUDNN7.4+TensorFlow1.8)
- CUDA版本与显卡驱动版本对应关系: NVIDIA CUDA Toolkit Release Notes
- <u>从源代码构建</u>: 包括tensorflow版本信息及其对应的CUDA、cuDNN版本型号;
- Medium·Install CUDA 9.0 and cuDNN 7.0 for TensorFlow/PyTorch (GPU) on Ubuntu 16.04
- Medium· Install Tensorflow , PyTorch in Ubuntu 18.04 LTS with Cuda 9.0 for NVIDIA 1080 Ti